COMMANDER'S DIGEST

Operation Homecoming

MARCH 1, 1973

Clark AB Photos
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PW Lists
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Wide World Photos

Long Trek Home

Prisoner of War Return Underway

The return of American prisoners of war—the event so long awaited by so many—is underway.

As a part of the official signing of the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam, held in Paris on Saturday, January 27, 1973, the other side provided the United States with lists containing the names of 555 American Servicemen held prisoners of war and 55 others reported to have died while in captivity.

On February 1, 1973, the United States Government received from Democratic Republic of Vietnam representatives in Paris a list of seven United States military personnel the Lao Patriotic Front reported as having been captured in Laos.

Following delivery of the January 27 lists to United States officials in Paris, the information was cabled to the Department of Defense. At Operation HOMECOMING Headquarters in the Pentagon, an around-the-clock procedure began immediately, first to verify names on the lists from Service records and than to set into motion the family notification procedures.

The family notification process, based on the 610 names transmitted on January 27, was completed in less than 24 hours. Family notification included, of course, a visit or call to the next-of-kin of each man listed either as a prisoner of war or as having died in captivity. Service casualty personnel also contacted every PW/MIA family whose family member's name was not listed.

According to Department of Defense spokesmen, the list of 555 American Servicemen reported held on January 27 is broken down by Service as follows: Army, 76; Navy, 135; Air Force, 318; and Marines, 26. The list of 55 Servicemen reported to have died in captivity includes Service representation as follows: Army, 22; Navy 9; Air Force, 16; and Marines, 8. Of the seven American Servicemen later listed as having been captured in Laos, six are Air Force and one is Navy. This breakdown of the names of 617 American Servicemen represents information given by the other side to the United States as of February 1.

HAPPY HOMECOMING—Returned American prisoners of war are greeted at Clark Air Base in the Philippines February 12 after their arrival from Hanoi. (Wide World Photos)

In a television network interview January 26, then Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird confirmed earlier White House statements that 100 or more prisoners of war should be back in the United States within the first 2 weeks after the agreement signing ceremonies on January 27. At a Pentagon news briefing later the same day, Jerry W. Friedheim, acting Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs), referred to the Secretary's statement, adding, "We hope we will have some before the 15th day. We hope we will have some returning in the first week of February."

As events developed, the first release of American prisoners of war—including 116 Servicemen released in Hanoi and 19 released by the Viet Cong in South Vietnam—did occur on February 12, U.S. time.

The prisoner return and the U.S. troop withdrawal are phased, expected to take place in roughly equal increments in 15-day segments over a 60-day period. Thus, as U.S. prisoners of war are returned, four groups of between 100 and 150 each can be expected during the 60-day period.

The agreement protocol that outlines the technicalities of return of prisoners of war states that persons who are seriously ill, wounded or maimed, old persons and women shall be returned first. The remainder, according to the protocol, "shall be returned either by returning all from one detention place after another or in order of their dates of capture, beginning with those who have been held the longest."

The first group of American prisoners of war held in North Vietnam was released in Hanoi and airlifted by American aircraft. Future repatriations were expected to follow for the other groups.

American prisoners of war held in the southern part of South Vietnam were released to American authorities at points designated in the South by the Joint Military Commission.

See pages 14, 15 and 16 for listings of the 617 names.

Operation Homecoming

Full Details of PW/MIA Program Outlined

The term "Homecoming" is the unclassified nickname for repatriation plans. Each of the Services has its own "Homecoming" plan. However, all are based on Defense Department policies on treatment, care, and assistance planned for the returned men.

Separate Service plans were required to accommodate the use of Service facilities and personnel and to task subordinate commands. One criterion that is important to each man's readjustment is that he be returned to a normal and familiar environment. For the returned Serviceman, that means, in part, a return to his branch of Service.

The mission of "Operation Homecoming" is to receive returned men and insure that they will get the very best treatment possible—sensitive, individualized processing and care. The ultimate goal is to help the man confidently rejoin U.S. society, his family and his chosen career as quickly and as easily as possible—to resume a normal healthy and productive life.

Medical Attention for All

"Homecoming" is founded on the basic premise that all returning men would require medical attention, some much more than others. Certainly, all would require rest and time to readjust. Therefore, plans required that all returning men be placed immediately under medical auspices for complete medical checkups and treatment as necessary.

Three men released in September 1972 appeared to be in normal good health. However, experience in previous wars, as well as in this conflict, proved that appearance is no criterion for determining whether in fact an individual requires medical treatment. Only certain fundamental checks can confirm that a man is not suffering from some latent medical problem or disease. Experience with other men returning from captivity—particularly from Southeast Asia—clearly supports the necessity for immediate medical examinations.

In the case of the September returnees, medical examinations carried out indicated they were apparently in good health. However, this in no way alters the basic necessity for precautionary

Following are the names of seven U.S. military personnel contained in a list of detained personnel received from the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV) on February 1 in Paris. The DRV stated that it had been informed by the Lao Patriotic Front that these persons had been captured in Laos.

The U.S. Government will continue its efforts to account for all U.S. military personnel who have been carried by the United States as captured and missing:

NAME	RANK	PREVIOUSLY CARRIED AS:
	Air Force	
Stischer, Walter M.	Lt Col	PW
Leonard, Edward W. Jr.	Maj	MIA
Long, Stephen G.	Capt	PW
Gotner, Norbert A.	Maj	MIA
Butcher, Jack M.	Capt	MIA
Riess, Charles F.	Capt	MIA
	Navy	
Bedinger, Henry J.	LT	PW

medical examinations immediately upon release.

Give, Receive Information

In addition to the primary concern with the medical condition of the man, there are other requirements that bear on his welfare and the welfare of other men missing or captured and their families. There is an urgent requirement to debrief these men for the information they may have on the status of others not returned.

Based upon past experience, two primary desires of returned men are for an immediate physical check-up and an immediate opportunity to tell debriefers what they know about those remaining in captivity or about those missing or deceased.

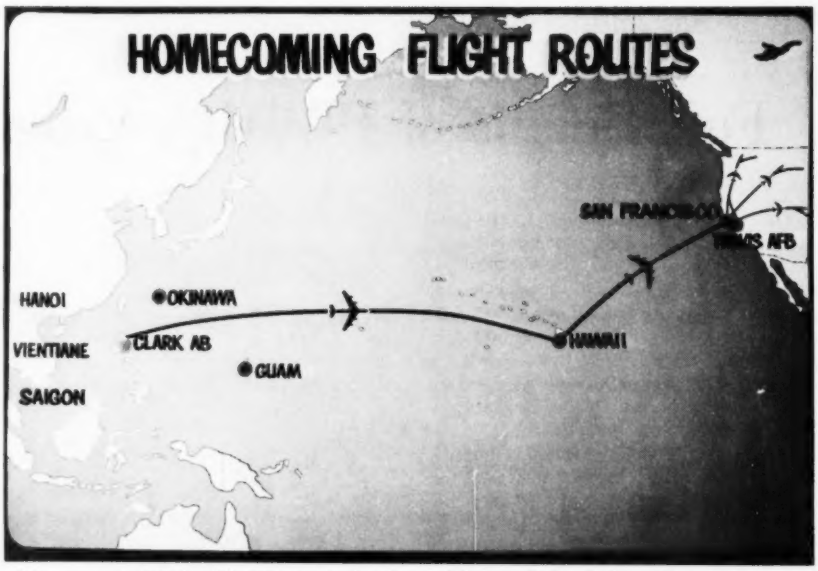
Returnees also want to know about their families, personal affairs and military future.

The sequence of "Homecoming" processing as it is planned is as follows:

Defense Command Element

When it was announced that a Southeast Asia cease-fire agreement had been reached and would be signed by representative officials on January 27, a Defense Department command element—Homecoming Headquarters — was activated in anticipation of forthcoming prisoner of war releases. Officials from the four Services and all Defense Department agencies with responsibilities for "Homecoming" implementation operate the command element around the clock.

Each of the Services and other appropriate commands have similar elements. All installations that have responsibilities for receiving and processing the men have been alerted. The network of command centers provides the necessary coordination and direction for all activities



that are associated with "Homecoming."

Repatriation Points

The repatriation point for most Americans being released is Hanoi. For prisoners of war held in the southern part of South Vietnam, repatriation sites in the South were designated.

The men are being met in Hanoi and at points designated in the South by preselected and pre-briefed reception teams. They are given an immediate medical check to determine if their individual conditions permit air evacuation to the Joint Homecoming Reception Center. If their medical conditions require immediate medical treatment, they are taken to the nearest hospital.

Homecoming Center

From the repatriation point, the men are transported by medical evacuation aircraft to the Joint Homecoming Reception Center (JHRC), which has been activated at Clark Air Base in the Philippines. The JHRC site was selected because of its proximity to release points and because of the adequacy of the hospital facility there.

The primary emphasis throughout "Homecoming" is on caring for the medical needs and welfare of the returning men. The rationale for an interim stay at an overseas medical facility—the oversea JHRC at Clark—is to assure that the individual's medical condition would not be impaired by an extended and tiring trip to the United States.

The period of time that a man remains at the reception center is based on the medical staff's evaluation of the individual's health and the individual's desires. It is believed that the men should not be returned so fast that it would be detrimental to their health or make the journey uncomfortable. Conversely, it is not desired that the men stay overseas one day longer than absolutely necessary.

To U.S. as Soon as Possible

The best medical facilities are available in the United States. It is intended that the men come home to their famlies and to these facilities just as soon as the doctors say they can travel. Any unnecessary time overseas is not regarded in the best interests of the men. There is no specified period that the men remain at the Homecoming Center. Each

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Editors Note

In the February 8 issue of Commanders Digest, the photographs above the captions of Former Secretaries of Defense Louis A. Johnson and Robert A. Lovett on pages 8-9 were inadvertently transposed. Reprinted copies of this same issue, as identified by the word "reprint" in the upper right-hand corner of page one, contain correctly positioned photographs of the former defense secretaries.

man is treated on an individual basis. Based on the varying medical conditions of the men, the period of time overseas can be expected to vary among individuals.

Necessary Family Travel Overseas

Should it be necessary for the man to remain overseas for an extended period, the family reunion could occur at Clark, if the man and his family so desire.

Therefore, upon a man's arrival at the reception center, medical checks are made to determine his readiness to travel to the United States. If immediate medical treatment is required, it will be provided.

PREVIOUS STATUS OF PERSONNEL LISTED (ON JANUARY 27) AS DIED WHILE HELD

	Army	Navy	Air Force	Marine Corps	TOTAL
Previously Carried as Prisoner of War	6	9	8	4	27
Previously Carried as Missing	3	0	8	0	11
Previously Carried as Killed in Action	13	0	0	3	16
Previously Carried as in Desertion	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	22	9	16	8	55

Personal and Family Information Received

There are other requirements which must be met during this period, and they have been prepared for. One of the immediate concerns of the man is for his family and for information of a personal nature. An individual personnel brochure for each man has been sent to the Homecoming Reception Center. Included in that brochure is pertinent information pertaining to promotions, pay and savings.

One special section includes sensitive family information. In coordination with the families, items such as information regarding deaths or illnesses of relatives that have occurred since the man's capture have been included. Jointly with the families, instructions as to how and when the man will be advised of these events have been developed. Personal messages and photographs provided by wives and parents are also included.

Telephone Call Home

One of the first things that each man has is an opportunity to make a telephone call to his family.

Personal comfort kits—toiletries for each man—are available at the Homecoming Reception Center. A new uniform, complete with appropriate rank insignia and up-to-date decorations, is also on hand for each individual. Clothing has been individually prepared, based on size information available from personnel records. Arrangements have been made for tailoring facilities as necessary.

Special arrangements have been made for disbursement of accumulated pay as the man desires.

Debriefings Scheduled

Another of the requirements at that time is an initial debriefing. Debriefing, though, is secondary to the man's medical and welfare needs and is conducted only when medically permitted.

The question often arises: Why the urgency to debrief these men? The initial debriefing is for the sole purpose of securing information on men missing and men not returned. Great urgency is attached to such information by the families of missing men. It has been found from experience with returned men that they are, in fact, eager and anxious to give that information to Service representatives immediately upon release—before their memory is confused by the influence of the many activities that will occur after release.

Most Valuable Information Source

As an example of how valuable the men are as sources for this type of information and the importance that the men themselves attach to it, one of the earlier returnees from Southeast Asia had memorized the names of 350 men and much information about their conditions.

As the PWs are judged medically fit, they are transported by specially configured C-141 medical evacuation aircraft. For maximum comfort and relaxation of passengers, each aircraft has both a bed and a seat for each man. Aboard is a complete medical staff. Each man also has a Service escort.

Service Hospital Near Home

In most cases, the medical evacuation flights from Clark land at Travis Air

Force Base, California. Once in the United States, the men are transported, in most cases, to Service hospitals near the homes of their next-of-kin. Exceptions are made in those instances where the medical needs of the man require specialized facilities or medical treatment.

At the Service hospitals, preparations are in order for the moment that the men and their families have been waiting for—family reunion. Reunions occur as soon as possible after the men arrive.

The precise manner and timing of the reunion and those in attendance is determined by medical advice and the desires of the man and his family. DoD and the Services prefer, and families agree, that the reunions should take place privately. Large crowds and fanfare may hinder the reunion that the men have envisioned.

Maximum Family Assistance

Throughout the entire "Homecoming" operation, contact will be maintained with the families and every possible assistance given to them. DoD and the Services presently maintain comprehensive programs of family assistance. Those programs will be expanded and tailored for the different needs which may arise during repatriation.

Families will be transported to hospitals in the United States at Government expense, and arrangements have already been made for lodging during their stay. They will have special escorts and will be provided all of the details concerning what is happening and what will occur during the processing of their men.

Most Families Already Briefed

The Services have long conducted programs to familiarize families with the problems they have to face. A special program of briefing the families on the exact procedures of "Homecoming" was completed by the four Services. More than 2,000 family members had been personally briefed in detail. This was done at the direction of then Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird by special teams which included medical doctors, psychiatrists, plans and policy officials, legal officers, casualty assistance officers and comptroller personnel.

The families were familiarized with the captivity situation, the physical and psychological effects on the men, the procedures that apply in receiving and caring for the men, and the assistance that will be provided to the families. In addition, the Department of Defense distributed a pamphlet, prepared especially for families, summarizing repatriation planning.

In many cases, there will be a need for medical processing to continue even while the family reunion is occuring. The principal concern remains the medical well-being of the man. His medical evaluation and treatment will be completed at a hospital in the United States, and the definitive care necessary to return him to normal health will be provided there. Debriefing also will be completed.

Why is it necessary to debrief men who have been through such an experience?

The necessity to secure information about the men who do not return has already been mentioned. In addition, each of these men has gone through a unique experience. DoD and the Services want to learn of that experience so that insight into the captivity environment can be gained, and others—who might

PREVIOUS STATUS OF PERSONNEL ON JANUARY 27 LIST WHO ARE TO BE RETURNED

	Army	Navy	Air Force	Marine Corps	TOTAL
Previously Carried as Prisoner of War	64	133	291	20	508
Previously Carried as Missing	12	2	27	4	45
Previously Carried as Killed in Action	0	0	0	1	1
Previously Carried as in Desertion	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	76	135	318	26	555

"On behalf of all your friends throughout the Department of Defense, we join in extending a hearty welcome home!

"Everyone involved in Operation Homecoming is ready to do everything possible to assist you and your families. You can be certain, also, that we will not rest until all those still held captive are safe and until we have achieved the best possible accounting for those missing in action.

"We are glad to have you back. The prayers of your Nation continue to be with you."

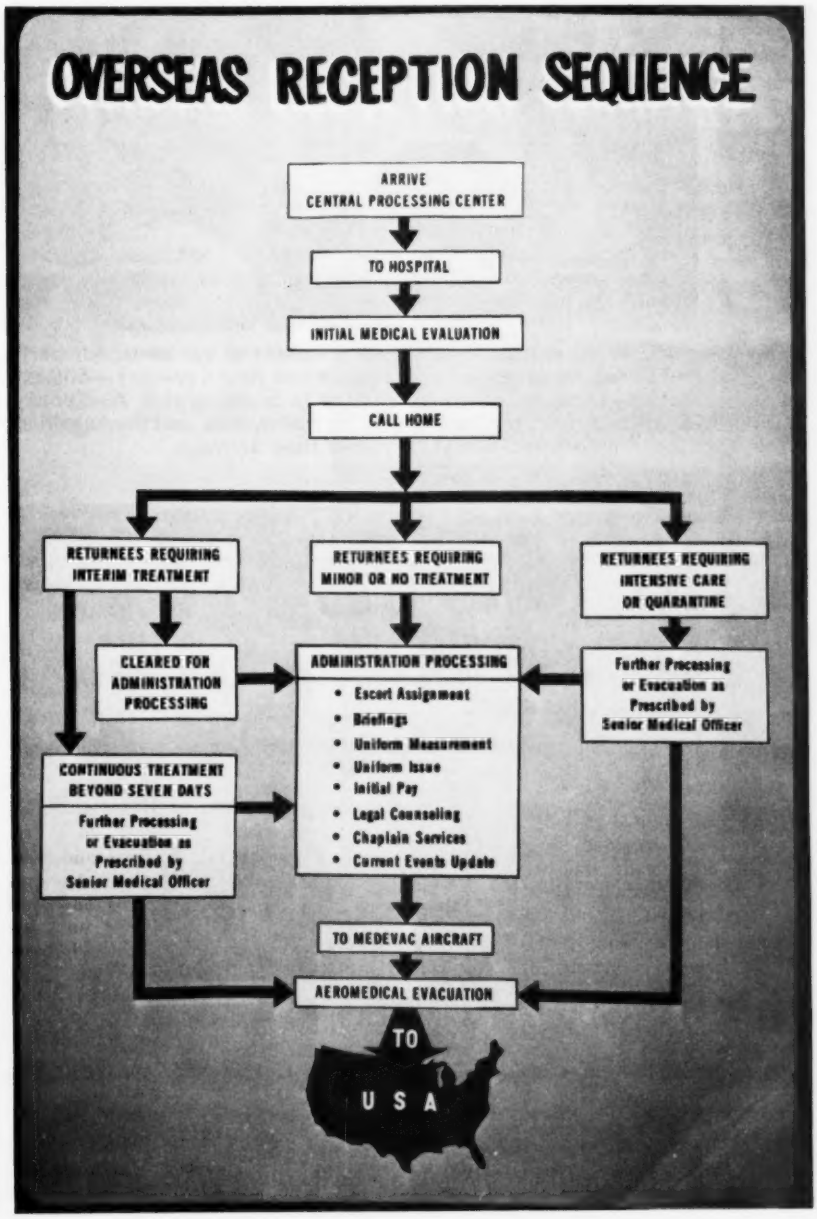
—Message from Secretary of Defense Elliot L. Richardson and Admiral Thomas H. Moorer, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to the men who returned to U.S. care on February 12.

be so unfortunate as to be captured by an enemy in the future—can be better prepared for the experience.

Returnees Welcome Debriefing

More importantly, experience has shown that every man who returns from captivity urgently needs to tell his story —not publicly, but privately, to someone who will listen, not critically or with sympathy, but with empathy and understanding. He is eager to tell his story: it is important to the man.

Within the Services, trained personnel are prepared to handle the debriefing job, both overseas and in the United States. Special training programs have been conducted to sensitize the debriefing specialists to the entire prisoner-of-war/missing-in-action problem and to the individuals they will debrief.



Special Career Counseling Available

In addition to the necessary medical care and debriefing, DoD and the Services are prepared to do all of those things bearing on readjustment and a return to a normal life. There are many administrative matters relating to a man's return to his Service, such as pay, other entitlements and benefits.

Extensive preparations have been made to provide the individual, at his desire, a resumé of national and international events that have occurred in his absence. Films, recordings, and written material were collected for that purpose. Included are materials on current events, sports, hobbies, and the like.

A major program is career counseling. Plans for a specialized career counseling program were completed. The men may need careful guidance to help them resume either military or civilian careers. Once the returned man makes a decision, further specialized assistance in pursuing his chosen course will be furnished.

Hospitalization Period Flexible

The length of time a man spends in the hospital depends on his medical needs. As a general policy, each man will get, as medically appropriate, a generous period of convalescent leave.

Men Missing in Action: Accounting Efforts Increase; Family Assistance Continues

One additional matter remains. At the time of repatriation, DoD and other officials are faced with the distressing problem of those men who are missing and do not return. The fullest possible accounting is necessary to determine the fate of those men, and their families cannot be forgotten in efforts to receive and process those men who have returned.

Information obtained from the returned men, it is hoped, will provide a valuable input in the determination of the status of many men who are missing in action. DoD and the Services are prepared for the task and will provide every possible assistance to these families.

THUMBS UP—Air Force Captain Larry J. Chesley gives a "thumbs up" sign from a bus at the Clark Air Base flightline prior to going to the military hospital there. Captain Chesley was in the third aircraft to arrive from Hanoi.

HOMEWARD BOUND—American prisoners of war were transported by bus twice during the initial release and return process—at Gia Lam Airport near Hanoi (top photo) prior to boarding U.S. Air Force C-141 Starlifter aircraft for the flight to the Philippines, and then again at Clark Air Base (bottom photo) after their arrival.

Homecoming at Clark AB

The first prisoner of war exchange operation conducted under the Southeast Asia cease-fire agreement has initially returned 135 American Servicemen to the care of U.S. medical experts and families, friends, and countrymen.

Some men and their families had waited more than 8 years for the family reunions that are now taking place across the country in Service hospitals and homes.

By midmorning on Monday, February 12, 1973, four U.S. medical evacuation planes had touched down in the Philippines, bringing the first 135 American Servicemen from North Vietnam and South Vietnam to the Joint Homecoming Reception Center at Clark Air Base.

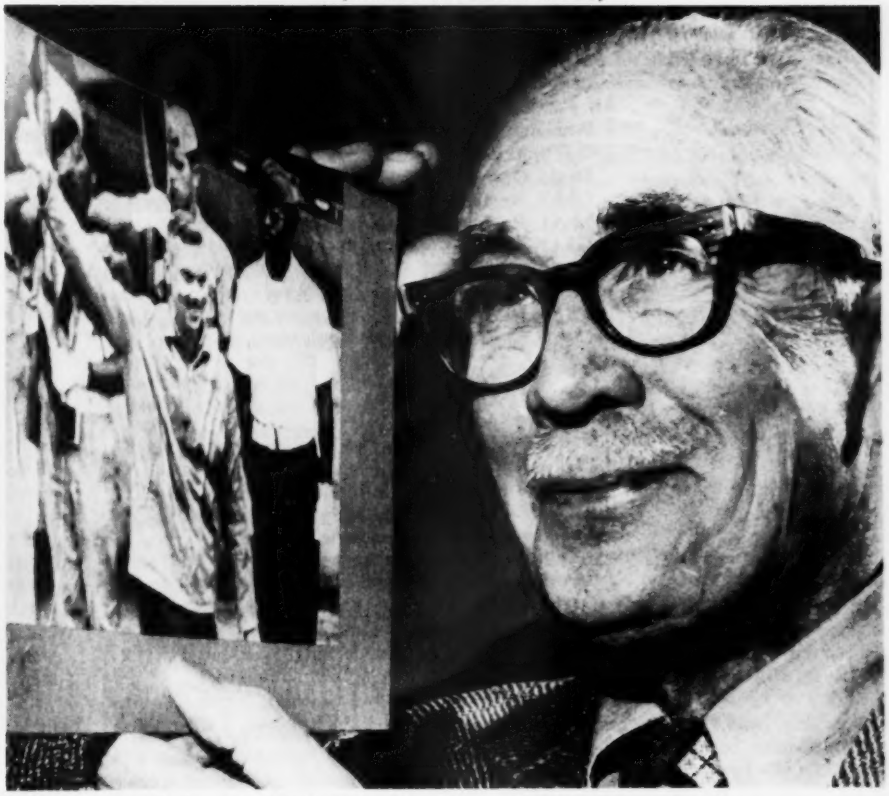
Three C-141 "Starlifters" brought 116 American Servicemen from Hanoi, touching down at Clark at 3:12, 3:57, and 4:27 a.m. EST.

The 19 American Servicemen released in South Vietnam touched down at Clark at 10:05 a.m. EST.

The by-Service breakdown of the 135 was: Army, 17; Navy, 43; Air Force 71; and Marine Corps, 4.

(WIDE WORLD PHOTOS)

RETURNING SALUTE—The longest-held American prisoner in North Vietnam, Navy Lieutenant Commander Everett Alvarez Jr., salutes Navy Admiral Noel Gaylor, Command-in-Chief, Pacific, on arrival at Clark Air Base.



WAITING PARENT—Mr. Alvah Shumaker, a New Castle, Pennsylvania, attorney, displays an Associated Press wirephoto of his son, Navy Commander Robert Shumaker, who was released from prison camp February 12 by the North Vietnamese.

Clark Air Base in the Republic of the Philippines is serving as the initial reception point for returning U.S. prisoners of war and missing personnel.

Returned personnel travel by U.S. military aircraft from the point of release to the Joint Homecoming Reception Center (JHRC) at Clark Air Base.

At Clark, the returning men receive an initial medical evaluation, make telephone calls to their families and are fitted with new uniforms.

As soon as an individual is medically fit to continue movement to the United States, he travels by military medical evacuation aircraft to one of 31 Service hospitals. The men, in most cases, are evacuated to hospitals of their own Service near their homes.

The 31 hospitals designated to receive returning American Servicemen are:

Army:

Brooke Army Medical Center, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas
Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, California
Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Denver, Colorado
Valley Forge General Hospital, Phoenixville, Pennsylvania
Tripler General Hospital, Honolulu, Hawaii
Ireland Army Hospital, Ft. Knox, Kentucky
Patterson Army Hospital, Ft. Monmouth, New Jersey
U.S. Army General Hospital, Ft. Gordon, Georgia

Air Force:

Malcolm Grow USAF Medical Center, Andrews AFB, Maryland
Wilford Hall USAF Medical Center, Lackland AFB, Texas
David Grant USAF Medical Center, Travis AFB, California
USAF Regional Hospital, Maxwell AFB, Alabama
USAF Regional Hospital, Sheppard AFB, Texas
USAF Regional Hospital, March AFB, California
USAF Regional Hospital, Westover AFB, Massachusetts
USAF Medical Center, Scott AFB, Illinois
USAF Medical Center, Keesler AFB, Mississippi
USAF Medical Center, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio

Navy:

Oak Knoll Naval Hospital, Oakland, California
Balboa Naval Hospital, San Diego, California
US Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Illinois
US Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
US Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland
US Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Virginia
St. Albans Naval Hospital, New York
Chelsea Naval Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts
US Naval Hospital, Jacksonville, Florida
US Naval Hospital, Bremerton, Washington
US Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tennessee
US Naval Hospital, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina
US Naval Hospital, Camp Pendleton, California

Hospital destinations for specific individuals are announced by a Joint Information Bureau (JIB) at Clark Air Base as individual Servicemen depart Clark for the United States.

Include Provisions for Families of MIAs

Laws, Executive Actions Benefiting Returnees Detailed

Long before American prisoners of war began the trip home, the U.S. Government anticipated their return and possible needs by starting various programs to benefit them. A large body of the benefits for prisoners of war has been enacted into Public Law. Other portions represent Executive Branch actions, making available the existing resources, such as special Veterans Administration programs.

Following is a compilation of those programs:

Public Law 91-200, February 1970

Public Law 91-200 abolished the $10,000 limit on which interest is payable in Uniformed Services Savings Deposit Program for all of the Uniformed Services personnel who are prisoners of war or missing in action (PW/MIAs). The provisions of P.L. 91-200 are applicable to those members who, during the period February 28, 1961, to termination of combatant activities in Vietnam, entered into or may have entered into a prisoner-of-war, missing-in-action, or detained status.

Public Law 91-289, June 1970

Public Law 91-289 amended the War Claims Act of 1948. The law grants, to any member of the Armed Forces of the United States who was held a prisoner of war for any period of time between February 28, 1961, and the official ending of the Vietnam Conflict, slightly increased benefits over those granted to authorized prisoners of war captured during World War II and the Korean Conflict. The law authorizes $2 for each day of captivity during which the prisoner of war was not furnished the quality or quantity of food as specified by the Geneva Convention and $3 per day of captivity for forced labor or inhumane treatment contrary to the Geneva Convention.

The act also provides for payment of $60 per month to all civilian American citizens who are held captive by North Vietnam forces. In the case of death or a determination of death of a person entitled to compensation under this act, the compensation is payable to specific survivors, including the widow, children, and parents in that order.

Public Law 91-534, December 1970

Public Law 91-534 provided a family separation allowance of $30 a month to any member of a Uniformed Service not otherwise entitled to this allowance if he has dependents and was in a missing status on or after February 28, 1961. Members in grades up to E-4 and those in grade E-4 who have less than 4 years of service are the primary recipients of the benefit. The law became effective on January 1, 1971.

Public Law 91-584, December 1970

Public Law 91-584 granted certain Veterans Administration (VA) benefits to wives and children of Servicemen in a missing status. The law provides that the wife or children of a member of the Armed Forces who has been officially declared missing in action, captured, or detained or interned by a foreign government may use the education benefits to which the husband or father would be entitled. The special entitlement ends when the military member's missing status is officially terminated. The law also provides that the wife of such member is eligible for home loan guarantee benefits equivalent to those to which the Serviceman is entitled. The eligibility lasts until the member's status under the Missing Persons Act is terminated. Use of the guaranteed home loan provision by the wife will not bar the Serviceman from subsequently exercising the home loan guarantee benefit available from VA.

Public Law 92-169, November 1971

Public Law 92-169 made promotion of a missing member valid for all purposes. The law provides that promotions of persons carried as missing under Title 37, United States Code, are valid for all purposes, including Federal benefits to survivors, even though the date of death of the missing member is later determined to have occurred prior to the promotion. Dependency and Indemnity Compensation (DIC) paid by the Veterans Administration to the survivors of a Serviceman who dies on active duty is based on the pay grade held by the member as of the date of his death. Except for this law, promotion after the date of death could not be considered in determining the amount of DIC payments due. The law insures that compensation payments are based on the rate of pay for the higher grade. Enactment date was November 24, 1971.

"MISSING STATUS"

By law, "missing status" encompasses the status of a member of a Uniformed Service who is officially carried or determined to be absent as a result of being: 1) missing, 2) missing in action, 3) interned in a foreign country, 4) captured, beleaguered, or besieged by a hostile force, or 5) detained in a foreign country against his will.

Public Law 92-279, April 1972

Public Law 92-279 amended existing income tax exclusion laws. The law amends the existing statutes with respect to the dollar limits previously in effect on compensation received by Armed Forces personnel while serving in a combat zone that can be excluded from gross income for income tax purposes. The April 1972 law excludes from gross income for income tax purposes that ". . . compensation received for active service as a member of the Armed Forces of the United States for any month during any part of which such member is in a missing status during the Vietnam conflict." The enactment date was April 26, 1972.

Public Law 92-365, August 1972

Public Law 92-365 authorized Service Academy appointments for sons of persons in a missing status. The law permits children of Service members and civilian employees who are in a missing status during the Vietnam Conflict to compete in a special category for Presidential appointment to a Service Academy. Previously, the law authorized 40 children of Armed Forces members who were killed in action or suffered 100 percent service-connected disability to be in each of the three Service Academies at any one time. The law increases that number to

65. It also adds to the other two eligible groups those sons of Servicemen or civilian employees in missing status during the Vietnam Conflict.

Public Law 92-477, October 1972

Public Law 92-477 authorized additional movements of dependents and household goods and personal effects of those who are in missing status. Previous law allowed only one movement of household goods and effects of those members. The new law authorizes the dependents of a member in a missing status, having once been furnished transportation for themselves and their household and personal effects incident to the member's entry into a missing status, to be furnished transportation more than once while the member's status remains unchanged. The law also authorizes an original and additional movement of mobile homes or house trailers of members in missing status, as long as the movement is within the continental United States (CONUS) or Alaska or between the two areas. Movement of those items at Government expense was not previously authorized.

Public Law 92-482, October 1972

Public Law 92-482 permitted continued payment of incentive pay for hazardous duty following the return of a member of the Uniformed Services who had been in a missing status. The law, enacted on October 9, 1972, authorizes the continued payment of such compensation through the period of hospitalization and rehabilitation necessary following a person's return from missing status. It can continue for up to one year. In supporting passage of the legislation, the Department of Defense emphasized that, because of the length and circumstances of their confinement, many of these persons must be expected to require extended periods of hospitalization and rehabilitation following repatriation. It was the DoD position that family incomes should not be reduced during this period by the elimination of incentive pay—even though the person may not meet all the requirements for performance of hazardous duty at the time of repatriation.

Public Law 92-540, October 1972

One provision of Public Law 92-540 extended expiration dates of certain powers of attorney executed by Service members who are missing in action or

held as prisoners of war. This portion of the law alleviates an adverse situation that has developed for PW/MIA families because of the prolonged periods some members have been prisoners or missing. As enacted, the law extends the expiration date of certain powers of attorney granted to a wife or other person in order to facilitate the handling of necessary financial transactions.

Public Law 92-596, October 1972

Public Law 92-596 relieved military personnel in a missing status of the 60- or 90-day limitations applying to the accumulation of leave. It provides for a cash payment for leave accrued while in a missing status, subject to a 150-day limitation on leave accrual for members determined to have died while in such status. For those determined to have died while in a missing status, maximum leave accrual will not exceed 150 days, unless the actual date of death is determined to have occurred subsequent to 5 years after entry into a missing status. In such cases, leave will accrue from entry into missing status until the actual date of death. Payment for leave so accrued will normally be made to the member's estate or his beneficiaries.

Repatriated members will be entitled to payment for all leave accrued while in missing status. Payment will be based on a one-time updating of the member's leave record and will not interfere with subsequent accrual of leave or with unused leave accrued prior to entering a missing status. The law will also not interfere with the granting of necessary convalescent leave.

The legislation applies not only to persons now in a missing status, but also to any member who lost unused accrued leave because of having been in a missing status for any period since February 28, 1961.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

FICA Payments

Although not a legislative item, the Department of Defense and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) have reached an agreement on recovery of back FICA taxes paid by PW/MIA personnel. The law applies in all cases where the date of death of the Serviceman is known to have occurred at some time prior to the actual stoppage of an allotment for FICA payments. Administrative procedures for filing such claims are being worked out by the IRS. FICA taxes paid by PW/MIA persons whose date of death is presumptive as determined by the appropriate Service Secretary are not recoverable, since those withholdings go toward Social Security benefits computed as of the presumptive date.

Space-Available Travel

The dependents of persons listed as PW/MIA can get space-available travel in military aircraft for trips within CONUS or overseas when specifically authorized by the appropriate Chief of Staff for humanitarian reasons.

Ruling on SGLI Coverage

A Veterans Administration (VA) ruling announced in November 1972 made possible the payment of as much

as $5,000 or $10,000 additional life insurance to families of some Servicemen in missing status and later determined to have died.

Families of Servicemen who were in a missing status prior to September 29, 1965—when Servicemen's Group Life Insurance (SGLI) first became available—and of those who were carried in this status before June 25, 1970—when the amount of insurance was increased from $10,000 to $15,000—are affected by the VA ruling.

Under the VA regulation, SGLI coverage will be deemed to have continued until the Department of Defense officially terminates the missing status. For example, if a Serviceman was in missing status prior to September 29, 1965, SGLI will be payable to his survivors, if he is dead. If he were found or determined to have died on any date prior to June 25, 1970, while still in a missing status, the original SGLI amount of $10,000 will be payable. In the cases of Servicemen in missing status before June 25, 1970, who are later found or determined to have died on some later date while still in missing status, the increased SGLI amount of $15,000 will be payable to survivors. By legal definition, "missing status" includes both missing in action and prisoner of war, as well as certain other circumstances of missing from duty.

Under normal insurance practices no insurance would be payable where death occurred before the insurance went into effect and only the lower amount would be paid where death occurred before the insurance was increased. Under VA's current rule, insurance will be provided if the member was carried by his Service in a missing status (that is, pay and allowances were continuing) when the policy became effective in 1965 and the increased amount will be payable if the missing status continued through the 1970 date even though it may develop that death occurred earlier than one of these dates.

The new rule is limited to SGLI. That program is unique in that the coverage and increased coverage were provided automatically based on the missing Serviceman's continuing pay status.

In any other situation, life insurance would have been in effect when the missing status commenced and the amount would be the same when death actually occurred. Premiums paid after death would be returned. However, that approach in the SGLI program would lead to survivors' receiving no insurance or a lesser amount of insurance when they had been led to believe the full amount was in force, and premiums had been deducted from Service pay on that basis. Such a result would be inequitable, VA officials feel.

In dealing with all veterans benefits for PWs, MIAs, and their families, VA officials said "this same compassionate approach will be used to the maximum extent possible under the law."

Benefit Retroactivity Ruling

An amendment to social security regulations to protect survivors of Servicemen having been carried in a missing status against loss of social security benefits was adopted by the Social Security Administration in June 1970.

The administrative change, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER at the time, eliminated a technical barrier that, in some cases, could have kept Servicemen's survivors from receiving full benefit protection.

Under usual procedures, the retroactivity of benefits is limited to no more than one year prior to the month in which survivors file an application for benefits or a statement of intent to claim benefits.

There is a natural reluctance on the part of next-of-kin of a member in missing status to officially state an intent to claim social security benefits, thus presuming the death of the member before an official determination is made as to the person's status. In cases where a Service Secretary receives information that establishes an earlier date of actual death, the 1970 regulation change will preclude the loss of many months of social security benefits for survivors. Under the change, the casualty form prepared by the appropriate Service indicating the member's missing status will be considered as a statement of intent to claim benefits.

Thus, no benefit loss will occur because of a time lapse between the actual death and application since the Service form is prepared shortly after the missing report is received.

The new procedure will also serve to protect the social security benefit rights of Servicemen declared in a missing status, later found to be alive, but disabled.

Homecoming Headquarters and the Military Services have completed notification of next-of-kin of U.S. Servicemen whose names were on the lists received January 27 in Paris. The following were listed as held prisoners of war:

ARMY

—A—
Albert, Keith A., SP4
Allwine, David F., SSgt
Anderson, John T., MSgt
Anshus, Richard C., Capt
Anton, Francis G., CW2
Astorga, Jose M., SP5

—B—
Baird, Bill A., SSgt
Branch, Michael P., SP4
Brande, Harvey G., MSgt

—C—
Carlson, Albert E., Maj
Cavaiani, Jon R., Sgt
Chenoweth, Robert P., SSgt
Chirichigno, Luis G., Capt
Crowson, Fredrick H., SP5

—D—
Daly, James A. Jr., Sgt
Daugherty, Lenard E., SP6
Davis, Thomas J., SSgt
Drabic, Peter E., Sgt
Dunn, John G., Capt

—E—
Elliott, Artice W., Lt Col
Ettmueller, Harry L., SSgt

—F—
Flora, Carroll E. Jr., SFC
Frank, Martin S., SSgt

—G—
Gostas, Theodore W., Maj
Gouin, Donat J., MSgt
Guggenberger, Gary J., SP5

—H—
Hardy, William H., Maj
Harker, David N., SSgt
Hefel, Daniel H., Sgt
Henry, Nathan B., SSgt
Hestand, James H., CW2
Horio, Thomas T., SP6

—J—
Jacquez, Juan L., SP5
Johnson, Bobby L., SSgt

—K—
Kerns, Gail M., SSG
Kobashigawa, Tom Y., SP5
Kushner, Floyd H., Maj

—L—
Lenker, Michael R., SSgt
Leopold, Stephen R., Capt
Lewis, Robert III, SP6
Long, Julius W. Jr., SSgt

—M—
MacPhail, Don A., Sgt
Malo, Isaako F., SP4
Maslowski, Daniel F., CW2
McMillan, Isiah R., SSgt
McMurray, Cordine, SFC
McMurry, William G. Jr., SSgt
Mehrer, Gustav A., PFC
Miller, Roger A., CW2

—N—
Neco-Quinones, Felix V., SSgt
Newell, Stanley A., SSgt
Nowicki, James E., CW2

—O—
O'Connor, Michael F., CW2

—P—
Parsels, John W., Capt
Perricone, Richard R., SSgt
Pfister, James F. Jr., SSgt
Prather, Phillip D., CW2
Purcell, Benjamin H., Col

—R—
Rander, Donald J., SFC
Ray, Johnnie L., Capt
Rayford, King D. Jr., SSgt
Reeder, William S., Capt
Rodriguez, Ferdinand A., PVT
Rose, Joseph III, CW2

—S—
Schrump, Raymond C., Maj
Smith, Mark A., Capt
Sooter, David W., CW3
Sparks, John G., SP6
Springman, Richard H., SP4

—T—
Tabb, Robert E., SSgt
Thompson, Dennis L., SFC
Thompson, Floyd J., Maj.

—W—
Wallingford, Ken, Sgt
Wanat, George K., Capt

—Y—
Young, John A., SSgt

—Z—
Ziegler, Roy E. II, CW2

NAVY

—A—
Agnew, Alfred H., LCDR
Alcorn, Wendell R., LCDR
Alvarez, Everett Jr., LCDR
Anderson, Gareth L., LCDR

—B—
Bailey, James W., LT
Baldock, Frederick C., LCDR
Beeler, Carrol R., LT
Bell, James F., CDR
Black, Cole, CDR
Brady, Allen C., CAPT
Brunhaver, Richard M., LCDR
Burns, John D., CDR
Butler, Phillip N., LCDR

—C—
Carey, David J., LCDR
Carpenter, Allen R., LCDR
Chauncey, Arvin R., CDR
Christian, Michael D., LCDR
Clower, Claude D., CDR
Coffee, Gerald L., CDR
Coker, George T., LT
Coskey, Kenneth L., CDR
Crayton, Render, CDR
Cronin, Michael P., LCDR

—D—
Daigle, Glenn H., LCDR
Daniels, Verlyne W., CDR
Davis, Edward A., LCDR
Denton, Jeremiah A., Jr., CAPT
Doremus, Robert B., CDR
Doss, Dale W., LCDR

—E—
Eastman, Leonard C., CDR
Ensch, John C., LT
Estes, Edward D., CDR
Everett, David A., LTJG

—F—
Fant, Robert St. C., LCDR
Fellowes, John H., CDR
Franke, Fred A. W., CAPT
Fuller, Robert B., CAPT

—G—
Gaither, Ralph E., LCDR
Galanti, Paul E., LCDR
Gillespie, Charles R., CAPT
Glenn, Danny E., LCDR
Goodermote, Wayne K., LT

—H—
Haines, Collins H., CDR
Hall, Thomas R., LCDR
Halyburton, Porter A., LCDR
Hardman, William M., CDR
Heilig, John, LCDR
Hickerson, James M., CDR
Higdon, Kenneth H., LT
Hoffman, David W., LCDR
Hutton, James L., CDR
Hyatt, Leo G., CDR

—J—
James, Charlie N., CAPT
Jenkins, Harry T., CAPT

—K—
Kernan, Joseph E., LTJG
Key, Wilson D., LCDR
Knutson, Rodney A., LCDR
Kopfman, Theodore F., CDR

—L—
Latendresse, Thomas B., LT
Lawrence, William P., CAPT
Lerseth, Roger G., LT
Lesesne, Henry D., LCDR
Lewis, Earl G. Jr., LCDR

—M—
Martin, Edward H., CDR
Masterson, Frederick J., LT
Mayhew, William J., LT
McCain, John S., III, LCDR
McDaniel, Eugene B., CDR
McGrath, John M., LCDR
McKamey, John B., CDR
McSwain, George P., LT
Mecleary, Read B., LCDR
Mehl, James P., CAPT
Metzger, William J., LT
Miller, Edwin F., LT
Mobley, Joseph S., LT
Molinare, Albert R., LT
Moore, Dennis A., LCDR
Moore, Ernest M., Jr., CAPT
Mullen, Richard D., CDR
Mulligan, James A., CAPT

—N—
Nakagawa, Gordon R., CDR
Naughton, Robert J., LCDR
Nichols, Aubrey A., LCDR
Norrington, Giles R., LCDR

—O—
Osborne, Dale H., CDR

—P—
Paige, Gordon C., LCDR
Penn, Michael G., LTJG
Pirie, James G., CDR
Plumb, Joseph C., LCDR
Polfer, Clarence R., CDR
Profilet, Leo T., CAPT
Purrington, Fred R., LCDR

—R—
Raebel, Dale V., LCDR
Randall, Robert I., LT
Ratzlaff, Richard R., LCDR
Rehmann, David G., LT
Rice, Charles D., LT
Rivers, Wendell B., CAPT
Rollins, David J., LCDR
Rudloff, Stephen A., LT
Russell, Kay, CDR
Rutledge, Howard E., CAPT

—S—
Schoeffel, Peter V., CDR
Schulz, Paul H., CDR
Schweitzer, Robert J., CDR
Shankel, William L., LCDR
Shumaker, Robert H., CDR
Shuman, Edwin A. III, CDR
Smith, Bradley E., LCDR
Souder, James B., LCDR
Southwick, Charles E., CDR
Spencer, Larry H., LCDR
Stackhouse, Charles, LCDR
Stafford, Hugh A., CDR
Stark, William R., CDR
Stier, Theodore G., LT
Stockdale, James B., CAPT
Stratton, Richard A., CDR
Sullivan, Timothy B., LT

—T—
Tangeman, Richard G., LT
Tanner, Charles N., CDR
Terry, Ross R., CDR
Thornton, Gary L., LT
Triebel, Theodore W., LCDR
Tschudy, William M., LCDR

—V—
Vohden, Raymond A., CDR

—W—
Wheat, David R., LCDR
Wideman, Robert E., LT
Wieland, Carl T., LT
Wilbur, Walter E., CAPT
Williams, Lewis I., LT
Woods, Brian D., CDR
Woods, Robert D., LCDR

—Z—
Zuhoski, Charles P., LT

AIR FORCE

—A—

Abbott, Joseph S., Maj
Abbott, Robert A., Capt
Abbott, Wilfred K., Maj
Acosta, Hector M., 1Lt
Alexander, Fernando, Maj
Alpers, John H. Jr., Capt
Anderson, John W., Capt
Andrews, Anthony C., Capt
Arcuri, William Y., 1Lt
Austin, William R., Capt
Ayres, Timothy R., Capt

—B—

Bagley, Bobby R., Lt Col
Baker, David E., Capt
Baker, Elmo C., Lt Col
Ballard, Arthur T., Lt Col
Barbay, Lawrence, Maj.
Barnett, Robert W., Lt Col
Barrett, Thomas J., Capt
Barrows, Henry C., Capt
Bates, Richard L., 1Lt
Baugh, William J., Maj
Bean, James E., Col
Bean, William R. Jr., Capt
Beekman, Will D., Capt
Beens, Lynn R., Capt
Berg, Kile D., Maj
Berger, James R., Maj
Bernasconi, L. H., Lt Col
Biss, Robert I., Maj.
Black, Arthur N., TSgt
Blevins, John C., Maj
Bliss, Ronald G., Capt
Bolstad, Richard E., Maj
Bomar, Jack W., Lt Col
Borling, John L., Capt
Boyd, Charles G., Maj
Boyer, Terry L., Capt
Brazelton, Michael L., Capt
Breckner, William J. Jr., Lt Col
Brenneman, Richard C., Capt
Bridger, Barry B., Capt
Brodak, John W., Maj
Brown, Charles A. Jr., Capt
Browning, Ralph T., Capt
Brudno, Edward A., Capt
Brunson, Cecil H., 1Lt
Brunstrom, Alan L., Lt Col
Buchanan, Hubert E., Capt
Burer, Arthur W., Maj
Burns, Donald R., Col
Burns, Michael T., Capt
Burroughs, William D., Col
Butler, William W., Capt
Byrne, Ronald E. Jr., Col
Byrns, William G., Capt

—C—

Callaghan, Peter A., Capt
Camerota, Peter P., Capt
Campbell, Burton W., Capt
Carrigan, Larry E., Capt
Cerak, John P., Capt
Certain, Robert G., Capt
Chambers, Carl D., Capt
Cheney, Kevin J., Capt
Cherry, Fred V., Lt Col
Chesley, Larry J., Capt
Clark, John W., Capt
Clements, James A., Lt Col
Collins, James Q., Lt Col
Collins, Thomas E. III, Maj
Condon, James C., Maj
Conlee, William W., Lt Col
Cook, James R., TSgt
Copeland, H. C., Lt Col
Cordier, Kenneth W., Maj
Cormier, Arthur SMSgt
Craner, Robert R., Lt Col
Crecca, Joseph Jr., Capt
Crow, Frederick A., Col
Crumpler, Carl B., Col
Curtis, Thomas J., Lt Col
Cusimano, Samuel B., Capt
Cutter, James D., Capt

—D—

Daughtrey, Robert N., Maj
Davies, John O., Capt
Day, George E., Col
Despiegler, Gale A., Maj
Dingee, David B., Capt
Donald, Myron L., Capt
Doughty, Daniel J., Lt Col
Dramesi, John A., Lt Col
Driscoll, Jerry D., Capt
Drummond, David I., Capt
Duart, David H., Lt Col
Dutton, Richard A., Col

—E—

Elander, William J. Jr., Maj
Ellis, Jeffrey T., Capt
Ellis, Leon F., Capt
Everson, David, Lt Col

—F—

Fer, John, Capt
Finlay, John S., Col
Fisher, Kenneth, Maj
Fleenor, Kenneth R., Col
Flesher, Hubert K., Maj
Flom, Fredric R., Capt
Flynn, John P., Col
Forby, Willis E., Lt Col
Ford, David E., Capt
Fowler, Henry P., Capt
Francis, Richard L., Capt
Fraser, Kenneth J., Capt
Fulton, Richad J. Capt

—G—

Gaddis, Norman C., Col
Galati, Ralph W., 1Lt
Gauntt, William A., Capt
Geloneck, Terry M., Capt
Gerndt, Gerald L., Capt
Gideon, Willard S., Lt Col
Giroux, Peter J., Capt
Gough, James W., MSgt
Granger, Paul L., 1Lt
Grant, David B., Capt
Gray, David F., Capt
Greene, Charles E., Maj
Gruters, Guy D., Capt
Guarino, Lawrence N., Col
Guenther, Lynn E., Capt
Gutterson, Laird, Col
Guy, Theodore W., Col

—H—

Hall, George R., Lt Col
Hall, Keith N., Maj
Hanson, Gregg O., 1Lt
Hanton, Thomas J., Capt
Harris, Carlyle S., Lt Col
Hatcher, David B., Lt Col
Hawley, Edwin A. Jr., Capt
Heeren, Jerome D., Capt
Heiliger, Donald L., Maj
Henderson, William J., Capt
Hess, Jay C., Maj
Hildebrand, L. L., Maj
Hill, Howard J., Capt
Hinckley, Robert B., Capt
Hiteshew, James E., Lt Col
Hivner, James O., Lt Col
Hoffson, Arthur T., Capt
Horinek, Ramon A., Maj
Hubbard, Edward L., Capt
Hudson, Robert M., 1Lt
Hughes, James L., Col
Hughey, Kenneth R., Lt Col

—I—

Ingvalson, Roger D., Lt Col

—J—

Jackson, Charles A., Capt
James, Gobel D., Maj
Jayroe, Julius S., Lt Col
Jefcoat, Carl H., Maj
Jeffrey, Robert D., Maj
Jensen, Jay R., Maj
Johnson, Harold E., Maj
Johnson, Kenneth, Maj
Johnson, Richard E., Maj
Johnson, Samuel R., Col
Jones, Murphy N., Maj
Jones, Robert C., Capt

—K—

Kari, Paul A., Maj
Kasler, James H., Col
Keirn, Richard P., Lt Col
Kerr, Michael S., Capt
Kirk, Thomas H. Jr., Col
Kittinger, J. W. Jr., Col
Klomann, Thomas J., Capt
Kramer, Galand D., Capt
Kula, James D., Capt

—L—

LaBeau, Michael M., Capt
Lamar, James L., Col
Lane, Michael C., Capt
Larson, Gordon A., Col
Lasiter, Carl W., Maj
Latella, George F., 1Lt
Latham, James D., Capt
Lebert, Ronald M., Capt
LeBlanc, Louis E. Jr., MSgt
Lengyl, Lauren R., Capt
Lewis, Frank D., Capt
Lewis, Keith H., Capt
Ligon, Vernon P., Col
Lilly, Warren R., Maj
Lockhart, Hayden J., Maj
Logan, Donald K., Capt
Lollar, James L., SSgt
Luna, Jose D., Capt
Lurie, Alan P., Lt Col

—M—

Madden, Roy, Jr., SSgt
Madison, Thomas M., Lt Col
Makowski, Louis F., Lt Col
Marshall, Marion A., Capt
Martini, Michael P., 1Lt
Mastin, Ronald L., Capt
Matsui, Melvin K., Capt
Mayall, William T., 1Lt
McCuistion, Michael K., Maj
McDaniel, Norman A., Maj
McDow, Richard H., 1Lt
McKnight, George G., Lt Col
McManus, Kevin J., Capt
McMurray, Frederick C. Capt
McNish, Thomas M., Capt
Means, William H., Jr., Lt Col
Mechenbier, Edward J., Capt
Merritt, Raymond J., Col
Meyer, Alton B., Maj
Milligan, Joseph E., Capt
Moe, Thomas N., Capt
Monlux, Harold D., Capt
Morgan, Gary L., SSgt
Morgan, Herschel S., Lt Col
Mott, David P., Capt
Murphy, John S. Jr., Capt
Myers, Armand J., Lt Col
Myers, Glen L., Capt

—N—

Nagahiro, James Y., Lt Col
Nasmith, John H. Jr., Capt
Neuens, Martin J., Capt
Newcomb, Wallace G., Capt
Nix, Cowan G., Maj
Norris, Thomas E., Maj
North, Kenneth W., Lt Col

—O—

Odell, Donald E., Lt Col
O'Neil, James W., Lt Col

—P—

Padgett, James P., Maj
Parrott, Thomas V., Maj
Peel, Robert D., Maj
Perkins, Glendon W., Maj
Peterson, Douglas B., Maj
Pitchford, John J., Lt Col
Pollack, Melvin, Capt
Pollard, Ben M., Lt Col
Price, Larry D., 1Lt
Purcell, Robert B., Lt Col
Pyle, Darrell E., Capt
Pyle, Thomas S. II, Maj

—R—

Ratzlaff, Brian M., Capt
Ray, James E., Capt
Reich, William J., 1Lt
Reynolds, Jon A., Maj
Ringsdorf, Herbert B., Capt
Risner, Robinson, Col
Robinson, Paul K. Jr., Maj
Robinson, William A., Msgt
Rose, George A., Capt
Ruhling, Mark J., Capt
Runyan, Albert E., Col

—S—

Sandvick, Robert J., Lt Col
Sawhill, Robert R., Col
Schierman, Wesley D., Maj
Schwertfeger, W. R., Capt
Seeber, Bruce G., Lt Col
Seek, Brian J., 1Lt
Sehorn, James E., Capt
Shanahan, Joseph F., Maj
Shattuck, Lewis W., Lt Col
Shingaki, Tamotsu, Maj
Shively, James R., Capt
Sienicki, Theodore S., Capt
Sigler, Gary R., Capt
Sima, Thomas W., Lt Col
Simonet, Kenneth A., Col
Simpson, Richard T., Capt
Singleton, Jerry A., Capt
Smith, Dewey L., Lt Col
Smith, Richard E., Maj
Smith, Wayne O., Capt
Spencer, William A., Capt
Sponeybarger, R. D., Capt
Spoon, Donald R., Capt
Stavast, John E., Col
Sterling, Thomas J., Lt Col
Stirm, Robert L., Lt Col
Stockman, Hervey S., Col
Storey, Thomas G., Maj
Stutz, Leroy W., Capt
Sullivan, Dwight E., Lt Col
Sumpter, Thomas W., Lt Col

—T—

Talley, Bernard L., Maj
Talley, William H., Lt Col
Temperley, Russell E., Maj
Terrell, Irby D., Lt Col
Thorsness, Leo K., Lt Col
Tomes, Jack H., Lt Col
Torkelson, Loren H., Capt
Trautman, Konrad W., Maj
Trimble, Jack R., 1Lt
Tyler, Charles R., Maj

—U—

Uyeyama, Terry J., Maj

—V—

Van Loan, Jack L., Lt Col
Vaughan, Samuel R., 1Lt
Vavroch, Duane P., 1Lt
Venanzi, Gerald S., Capt
Vissotzky, Raymond W., Lt Col
Vogel, Richard D., Lt Col

—W—

Waddell, Dewey W., Capt
Waggoner, Robert F., Maj
Walker, Hubert C., Capt
Waltman, Donald G., Lt Col
Ward, Brian H., 1Lt
Webb, Ronald J., Maj
Wells, Kenneth, Capt
Wells, Norman L., Lt Col
Wendell, John H., Maj
Williams, James W., Capt
Wilson, Glenn H., Maj
Wilson, Hal K. III, Capt
Wilson, William W., 1Lt
Winn, David W., Col
Writer, Lawrence D., Capt

—Y—

Young, James F., Lt Col
Young, Myron A., Capt
Yuill, John H., Lt Col

—Z—

Zuberbuhler, Rudolph U., Capt

MARINE CORPS

—A—
Angus, William Kerr, Capt
Anzaldua, Jose Jesus Jr., Sgt
Archer, Bruce R., Capt

—B—
Brown, Paul Gordon, Capt
Budd, Leonard R. Jr., Sgt
Burgess, Richard G., Sgt

—C—
Chapman, Harlan P., Lt Col
Cius, Frank E. Jr., SSgt

—D—
Deering, John A., SSgt
Dibernardo, James V., Capt
Dunn, John H., Lt Col

—E—
Elbert, Frederick L. Jr., Pvt

—F—
Friese, Laurence Victor, Capt

—H—
Helle, Robert R., Sgt

—K—
Kavanaugh, Abel L., Sgt
Kroboth, Alan J., 1Lt

—M—
Marvel, Jerry Wendell, Lt Col
Miller, Edison Wainwright, Lt Col
Montague, Paul J., Maj

—R—
Riate, Alfonso R., Sgt
Ridgeway, Ronald L., Sgt

—S—
Swindle, Orson G., Maj

—T—
Tellier, Dennis A., Sgt
Thomas, William E., Jr., CWO-3

—W—
Walsh, James P. Jr., Capt
Warner, James Howie, Capt

In addition to names of those held as prisoners, the lists received January 27 stated that the following U.S. Servicemen had died while held:

AIR FORCE

Adams, Samuel, SMSgt
Atterberry, Edwin L., Maj
Burdett, Edward B., Col
Cobeil, Earl G., Maj
Diehl, William C., Maj
Dodge, Ward K., Col
Dusing, Charles G., SMSgt
Grubb, Wilmer N., Lt Col
Heggen, Keith R., Lt Col
Moore, Thomas, SMSgt
Newsom, Benjamin B., Col
Pemberton, Gene T., Col
Schmidt, Norman, Col
Sijan, Lance P., Capt
Storz, Ronald E., Lt Col
Weskamp, Robert L., Capt

NAVY

Abbott, John, Capt
Cameron, Kenneth R., CDR
Connell, James J., LCDR
Dennison, Terry A., CDR
Griffin, James L., CDR
Hartman, Richard D., CDR
Smith, Homer L., Capt
Stamm, Ernest A., CDR
Walters, Jack Jr., LCDR

MARINE CORPS

Burns, Frederick J., Sgt
Cook, Donald G., Maj
Frederick, John W., CWO-4
Grissett, Edwin R., Sgt
Hammond, Dennis W., Sgt
Sherman, Robert C., Sgt
Weatherman, Earl C., Pvt
Zawtocki, Joseph S., Sgt

ARMY

Arroyo-Baez, Gerasimo, SFC
Bennett, Harold G., Sgt
Cannon, Francis E., Cpl
Delong, Joe L., SSG
Eisenbraun, William F., Capt
Ferguson, Walter Jr., Sgt
Knight, Billy, Sgt
Parks, Joe, SFC
Port, William D., Sgt
Ray, James M., SSG
Roraback, Kenneth M., MSgt
Salley, James Jr., MSgt
Schuman, John R., Maj
Shark, Earl E., SSG
Smith, William M., Sgt
Souitier, James J., PFC
Tadios, Lenard M., SSG
Varnado, Michael B., CWO-2
Versace, Humbert R., Capt
Walker, Grier J., Maj
William, Richard F., 1SG
Young, Robert M., Capt

Personnel on lists received in Paris identified as Died While Held—previously carried in U.S. records as Killed In Action.

ARMY

Bennett, Harold G., Sgt
Cannon, Francis E., Cpl
Eisenbraun, William F., Capt
Knight, Billy, Sgt
Parks, Joe, SFC
Port, William D., Sgt
Roraback, Kenneth M., MSgt
Schuman, John R., Maj
Souitier, James J., SSgt
Tadios, Lenard M., SSgt
Versace, Humbert R., Capt
Walker, Grier J., Maj
William, Richard F., 1Sgt

MARINE CORPS

Burns, Frederick, J., Sgt
Grissett, Edwin R., Sgt
Sherman, Robert C., Sgt

Personnel on lists received in Paris identified as Currently Held—previously carried in U.S. records as Missing.

ARMY

Astorga, Jose M., SP5
Brande, Harvey G., SP5
Drabic, Peter E., Sgt
Flora, Carroll E. Jr., SFC
Frank, Martin S., SSgt
Kerns, Gail M., SSgt
Malo, Isaako F., SP4
McMurry, William G. Jr., SSgt
Miller, Roger A., CW-2
Reeder, William S., Capt
Tabb, Robert E., SSgt
Thompson, Dennis L., SFC

NAVY

Agnew, Alfred H., LCRD
Paige, Gordon C., LCDR

AIR FORCE

Acosta, Hector M., 1Lt
Alpers, John H. Jr., Capt
Baker, David E., Capt
Bates, Richard L., 1Lt
Brunson, Cecil H., 1Lt
Camerota, Peter P., Capt
Cook, James R., TSgt
Cusimano, Samuel B., Capt
Gauntt, William A., Capt
Giroux, Peter J., Capt
Henderson, William J., Capt
Klomann, Thomas J., Capt
LaBeau, Michael M., Capt
Latella, George F., 1Lt
Latham, James D., Capt
Lewis, Keith H., Capt
Lollar, James L., SSgt
McMurray, Frederick C., Capt
Morgan, Gary L., SSgt
Mott, David P., Capt
Murphy, John S. Jr., Capt
Nagahiro, James Y., LtCol
Ratzlaff, Brian M., Capt
Shingaki, Tamotsu, Maj
Sponeybarger, R. D., Capt
Wilson, William W., 1Lt
Young, Myron A., Capt
Zuberbuhler, Rudolph U., Capt

MARINE CORPS

Cius, Frank E. Jr., SSgt
Helle, Robert R., Sgt
Kroboth, Alan J., 1Lt
Thomas, William E. Jr., CWO-2
Walsh, James P. Jr., Capt

Personnel on lists received in Paris identified as Died While Held—previously carried in U.S. records as Missing.

ARMY

Shark, Earl E., SSgt
Smith, William M., Sgt
Varnado, Michael B., CWO-2

NAVY

None

AIR FORCE

Diehl, William C., Maj
Dodge, Ward K., Col
Heggen, Keith R., LtCol
Newsom, Benjamin B., Col
Pemberton, Gene T., Col
Schmidt, Norman, Col
Sijan, Lance P., Capt
Weskamp, Robert L., Capt

MARINE CORPS

None

Total Reported Died While Held:		Total Reported Held:		Total Names of U.S. Servicemen On Lists Provided:	
Army	22	Army	76	Army	98
Navy	9	Navy	135	Navy	144
Air Force	16	Air Force	318	Air Force	334
Marines	8	Marines	26	Marines	34
TOTAL	55	TOTAL	555	TOTAL	610

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